

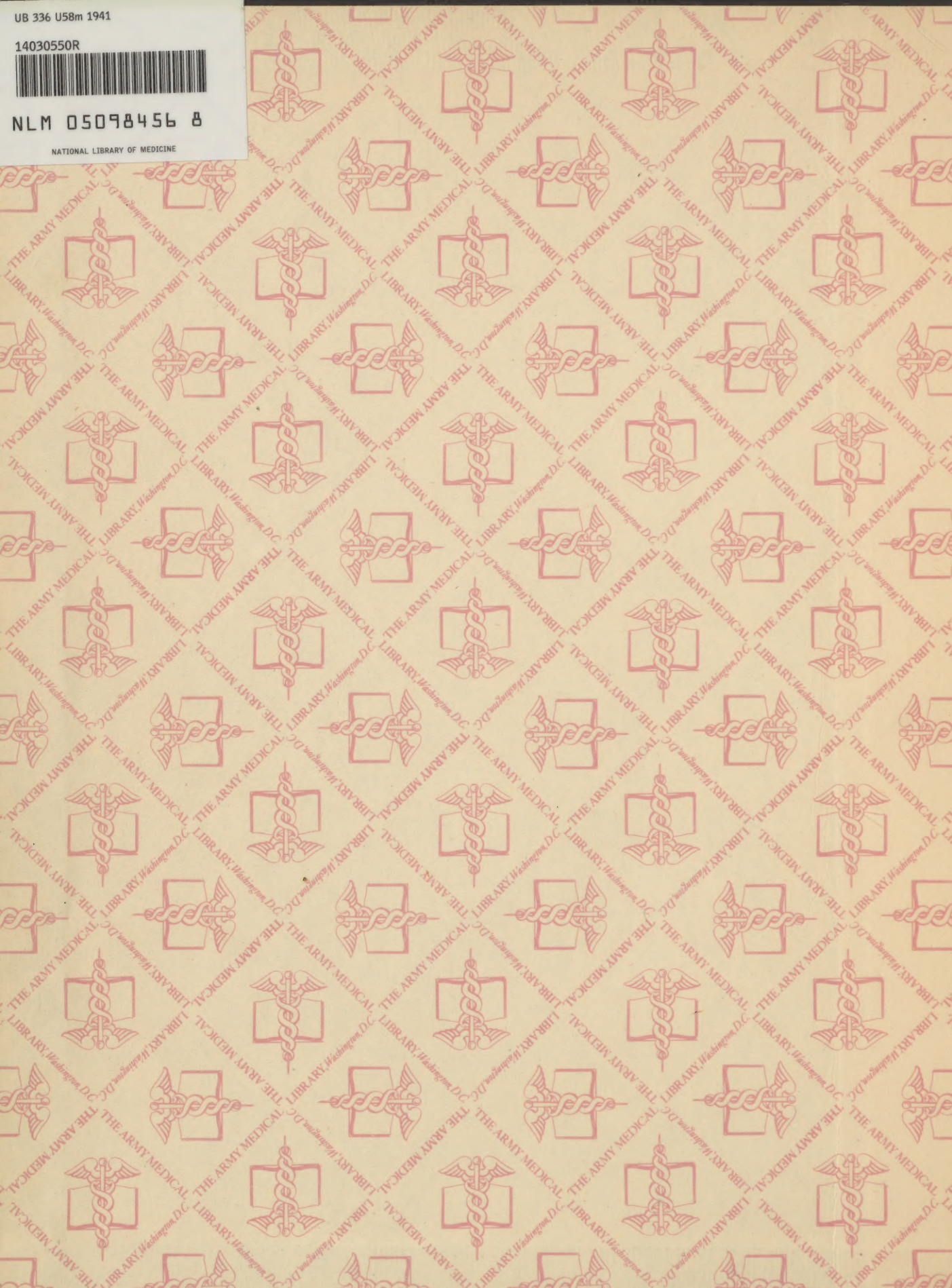
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U. S. Adjutant General's Office

MANUAL FOR
THE GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TESTS
FORMS 1c and 1d

P.P.S. Form 1.36
October 1, 1941



Personnel Procedures Section
The Adjutant General's Office
War Department

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I

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST

General Purposes

An important step at Reception Centers is the classification of enlisted men according to their general ability to learn. The primary need is for an index which will help to keep the expanding units of the Army properly balanced. Each unit should have its due proportion of pacesetters and potential non-commissioned officers, and no organization should be overburdened with men who are slow in learning their duties. The use of the General Classification Test makes it possible to keep account of how many men with different levels of ability are apportioned among the various branches of the service.

On both of these classification tests, men are graded according to a scale of Standard Scores. On the scale of Standard Scores, the average is 100, and the middle two-thirds of the men score between 80 and 120. The men are also graded according to five broad groupings called Army Grades, as follows:

- I = Superior
(Standard Scores of 130 and higher)
- II = Substantially above average
(Standard Scores of 110 to 129)
- III = Close to average
(Standard Scores of 90 to 109)
- IV = Substantially below average
(Standard Scores of 70 to 89)
- V = Inferior
(Standard Scores of 69 and below), provided that they are not found to score in Army Grade IV or higher on the Non-Language Test.

In addition to its usefulness for balancing Army units, the General Classification Test is valuable as an aid in selecting those men who can absorb advanced training most rapidly. Whereas the Oral Trade Tests, for example, are used chiefly to discover what the men can do without further instruction, the General Classification Test is useful in selecting men

who can best profit from special training. Conversely, the use of such a test helps to insure that the time spent on special training will not be wasted on men who can profit from it the least.

Judgment must be exercised in using the scores made on any test. A man with one arm might make a good score on a test of mechanical intelligence—yet he could hardly perform as a mechanic. Whenever it is feasible, the best way to test a man's ability to do a job is to try him out on that particular job, and no short tests can be expected to improve on this method. But where the problem is that of placing large numbers of men, job try-outs require an excessive expenditure of time and money, and tests can replace them to an important extent.

Suppose it is necessary to train 100 men in a special type of work, and 300 candidates are available for this training. The giving of a suitable test to all 300 men and the choosing of those 100 who make the best scores will insure that the training will be much more successful than if the students are selected at random. Test scores should rarely be used, however, as the sole basis of the selection. Their proper use is as a means of broadening the basis upon which selection is made. The scores can never give perfect predictions concerning success, because there will always be some factors which cannot be measured or estimated by the test. The scores should be regarded as valuable supplementary information—supplementary, that is, to all the other information available about the individuals concerned.

How, then, are test scores best used in a practical situation? Suppose the commanding officer of a company wishes to assign 15 men to work which requires that they learn certain responsibilities of a new and general nature. We may assume that the majority of the men in the company have assignments which cannot easily be changed. Let us say that 40 men are found to be available, however, and that the problem is that of making a suitable selection from among these men.

By referring to the Qualification Cards of the 40 men, the officer should choose as candidates those 20 to 25 men who have the highest scores on the General Classification Test. To select the required 15 men, the Cards of the 20 to 25 candidates should be arranged in the order of their test scores. In a selection problem of this type, it would probably be safe first to select 10 men on the basis of their higher test scores. For choosing the last 5 of the required 15, however, attention should be given largely to considerations other than the test scores, for instance, main occupation, hobbies, or duty desired. In principle, no arbitrary test score should be set as the dividing line when other pertinent information is available as an aid in deciding the marginal cases.

Changes

Examiners who have administered the previous forms of this test will note that Forms lc and ld eliminate the blue practice booklets and the blue answer sheets used with Forms la and lb. The new test booklet begins with three pages of practice material including 10 items illustrating the types of questions in the test itself. The answers for the test proper, therefore, begin with item 11 on the answer sheet, and only 140 items are to be scored. These changes have simplified the testing process without impairing the reliability of the test.

Use of the Manual

All the information that the examiner will need for administering, scoring, and recording Forms lc and ld will be found in this manual.

General Directions

The room selected for the examination should be well lighted, of moderate temperature, and as free as possible from distracting influences while the test is working.

To obtain accurate results in selecting men and in taking the test, care must be given to the General Classification Test as well as to all phases. It is essential that the directions for administering are followed exactly.

The test is administered just like any other group test with a time limit. The examiner, however, while maintaining good order in the room, is alert to see that the men observe an orderly test and must themselves be in that mood. In giving instructions, he should speak distinctly, clearly, and loudly enough to be heard easily at the back of the room; also, he should avoid the appearance of unnecessary nervousness which may be placed on taking the directions badly understood, so that every man will know exactly what he is to do.

There should be one examiner in charge of the testing and at least one trained assistant for every 20 to 25 men who take the test. As a part of the training of the assistants, the examiner should give them either Form lc or ld of the General Classification Test so that they will understand the questions which the men will be likely to ask. The spelling tables of the assistants will be made clear as the directions for writing during the test is explained. The part of the form on the type of men for which each assistant is to be responsible should be carried upon in advance.

II
DIRECTIONS FOR ADMINISTERING THE GENERAL
CLASSIFICATION TEST FORMS 1c and 1d
(See AR 615-25, Paragraph 21)

Time Required

The directions and the practice exercises together take about 10 minutes, depending on the amount of help the men need in understanding them. Exactly 40 minutes is then allowed for the test proper. One or more assistants should keep a check on the timing and should signal the examiner when the test period is up. Including the time taken to get the men into the room and ready, approximately one hour should be allowed for the entire test period.

Each man should spend the full 40 minutes on the test proper. When a man appears to have stopped working, especially toward the end of the test period, an assistant should encourage him to keep on trying or, if he has finished, to check his answers.

General Directions

The room selected for the examination should be well lighted, of moderate temperature, and as free as possible from any distracting influences while the men are working.

To obtain accurate results in selecting men and to insure that the procedure for giving the General Classification Tests is uniform at all places, it is essential that the directions for administering and scoring be followed exactly.

The test is administered just like any other group test with a time limit. The skillful examiner, while maintaining good order in the examining room, is alert to see that the men cooperate in taking the test and exert themselves to do their best. In giving instructions, he should speak distinctly, slowly, and loudly enough to be heard easily at the back of the room; also, he should avoid the appearance of unnecessary severity. Emphasis must be placed on making the directions easily understood, so that every man will know exactly what he is to do.

There should be one examiner in charge of the testing and at least one trained assistant for every 20 to 25 men who take the test. As a part of the training of the assistants, the examiner should give them either Form 1c or 1d of the General Classification Test so that they will understand the questions which the men will be likely to ask. The specific duties of the assistants will be made clear as the procedure for administering the test is outlined. The part of the room or the rows of men for which each assistant is to be responsible should be decided upon in advance.

Special Directions to the Examiner

1. Before the test is given, have the assistants check the supplies to make sure that there are enough test booklets, answer sheets, and pencils. The assistants should place an answer sheet just inside the cover of each test booklet.

2. When the men are assembled, have the assistants give each man a pencil and a test booklet with an answer sheet enclosed. Explain to the men that the booklets are not to be opened until the examiner tells them to do so.

3. Begin by saying to the men, "Leaving your test booklet closed, take out your answer sheet."

Using a blackboard, if one is available, show the men how to fill in the following information in the left-hand margin of their answer sheets:

NAME (last name first)

ARMY SERIAL NUMBER

DATE (announce the date)

FORM (announce the form of the test, for example, "1c")

GROUP (announce the group, for example, Camp Lee Reception Center)

(Home state, age, highest school grade completed and age when that grade was completed may be entered on the lines to the right, if this information is desired.)

Tell the men to print their names. Be sure to allow them enough time to fill in each item before proceeding to the next. The assistants should make sure that the necessary information has been entered by each man.

4. When everyone has entered this information, open the test booklet to page 3, saying, "Open your test booklets to page 3, and I will read the directions with you."

Read all the directions on page 3, beginning: "This is a test to find..," and ending: "...while you are waiting."

During this and the following practice exercises, the assistants are to be moving about the room unobtrusively, helping those who do not understand the directions and making sure that each man is recording his answers correctly. The assistants may answer questions about either the test directions or the answer sheets.

Give the men time to complete the problems on page 3. When you are

certain that every man understands the directions and knows how to mark his answers, say, "Turn the page."

5. Open the booklet to page 4, and read all the directions aloud. At the end of the page, pause for two minutes or so to allow the men to mark the answers to the problems and to re-read any directions about which they are not sure.

6. Turn to page 5; read aloud the directions through the paragraph ending: "...questions 9 and 10 on your answer sheet."

Then say, "You will have 2 minutes in which to do these two problems. Go ahead."

After the 2 minutes are up, say, "The correct answer for problem 9 is B; for problem 10, the answer is B. Are there any questions?" Pause and allow ample time for the assistants to clear up any questions the men may have.

7. When there are no further questions, read the remaining directions on page 5, beginning: "When you are told to turn this page,..."

Pause at the end, then say, "When I give you the signal, turn the page and begin. Are you ready? Go ahead."

One or more assistants should be responsible for checking the time so that exactly 40 minutes are allowed for the test.

8. During the test, the assistants should continue to watch the men to see that no marks are made on the test booklets. They should circulate quietly around the room to discourage copying and to supply extra pencils whenever needed. Under no circumstances may the assistants give any hint concerning the right answer to a question. If a man asks for help on a question, the assistant should tell him to do his best. During the last few minutes of the test period the assistants may encourage any man who is not working to keep on trying or, if he has finished, to go back over his answers.

No examinee is allowed to enter or to leave the room while the test is in progress.

9. At the end of exactly 40 minutes, say: "Stop. Close your test booklets. Remain in your seats."

Make sure that a test booklet, an answer sheet, and a pencil are collected from each man. Dismiss the men after everything has been collected.

10. After the test, have the assistants look through each booklet for marks. The marked and damaged ones should not be used again; they should be destroyed by burning.

This test is restricted material. There will be no sample copies. Extreme care must be taken to insure the return of every copy distributed; no copies should be allowed to circulate or to be lost. The test is not to be shown to any unauthorized person in or out of the Army.

III

DIRECTIONS FOR SCORING AND RECORDING THE GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TESTS FORMS 1c and 1d

Accuracy

In scoring the General Classification Tests, accuracy must be emphasized. If incorrect scores are recorded, the tests cannot help in classifying the man correctly. An erroneous score may work a hardship on a man throughout his military service.

Raw Score

The raw score on the General Classification Tests is the number of right answers minus 1/3 of the number of wrong answers. (Formula: $R - 1/3 W$) Omissions are neither wrong nor right answers and are not counted.

Test Scorer Sets

For scoring these tests, sets of test scorers are available. Each set includes a transparent stencil which is punched with holes corresponding to the right answers. Be sure to have the new stencil for scoring Forms 1c and 1d. The same scoring stencil is used for both 1c and 1d.

Scoring Procedure

The following directions should be followed exactly:

1. Making sure that the stencil is right side up, place it on top of a stack of not more than 100 answer sheets.

2. First count the number of right answers; that is, count the blackened-in marks which show through the holes punched in the stencil. Enter this total number of right answers at the top of the box on the left margin of the answer sheet.

3. Then count the number of wrong answers; that is, the blackened-in marks which show through the stencil material, but not through the punched holes. Enter this number below and to the left of the number of right answers recorded in the box on the margin of the answer sheet.

Be sure to line up the stencil with the next answer sheet before scoring the latter.

4. The number of right answers and wrong answers is now available. But what is wanted is 1/3 of the wrong answers. This may be found readily by referring to P.P.S. Form 102, the Table for Changing Wrong Answers to One-Third Wrong Answers. (Attached)

Having obtained the correct number for 1/3 of the wrong answers, enter it to the right of the number of wrong answers already recorded and directly below the number of right answers recorded. Subtract it from the number right. The result is the Raw Score. Enter this Raw Score in the box on the answer sheet.

5. Next use the Conversion Table for lc and ld (P.P.S. Form 1.34, October 1, 1941) to change each raw score into an Army Grade and Standard Score. Be sure you use the correct conversion table. (Attached)

Record the Army Grade and Standard Score in the box on the answer sheet below the Raw Score.

Example: In the case of a man who made 89 right answers and 16 wrong answers, the entries in the answer-sheet box would appear like this:

Name.....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> $\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ 16 - 5 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$ </div>
Army Serial No.....Date.....	
Group.....		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> II 126 </div>

Recording

The form (lc or ld) of the General Classification Test, the date the test was given, and the Army Grade and Standard Score are to be recorded for each soldier on his Qualification Card (Form 20). Enter these results in space (17), line 1, of the Qualification Card. Be sure that you are recording the man's Standard Score and not his raw score on the test.

Under "Type - Date", enter the form (lc or ld) and the date; under "Score", enter the Army Grade and the Standard Score.

Example: A man took test lc on October 10, 1941; his Army Grade was II, and his Standard Score was 126. The entries on his Qualification Card would appear as:

(17)	
TYPE - DATE	SCORE
1 \leftarrow 10/10/41	II 126
2	

ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST, 1c & 1d

P. R. FORM 102, NOVEMBER 1, 1940

PERSONNEL PROCEDURES SECTION FORM, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

TABLE FOR CHANGING WRONG ANSWERS TO ONE-THIRD WRONG ANSWERS

No. of Wrong Answers	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1/3 of Wrong Answers	0			1			2			3			4		
No. of Wrong Answers	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1/3 of Wrong Answers		5			6			7			8			9	
No. of Wrong Answers	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1/3 of Wrong Answers		10			11			12			13			14	
No. of Wrong Answers	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1/3 of Wrong Answers		15			16			17			18			19	
No. of Wrong Answers	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
1/3 of Wrong Answers		20			21			22			23			24	
No. of Wrong Answers	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
1/3 of Wrong Answers		25			26			27			28			29	
No. of Wrong Answers	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
1/3 of Wrong Answers		30			31			32			33			34	
No. of Wrong Answers	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
1/3 of Wrong Answers		35			36			37			38			39	
No. of Wrong Answers	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
1/3 of Wrong Answers		40			41			42			43			44	
No. of Wrong Answers	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
1/3 of Wrong Answers		45			46			47			48			49	

This table supersedes
all previous conversion
tables for these tests.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TESTS 1c AND 1d

REVISED CONVERSION TABLE: RAW SCORE INTO ARMY GRADE AND STANDARD SCORE

UP Form 1.34a, July 15, 1942

Raw Score	Army Grade	Stand. Score	Raw Score	Army Grade	Stand. Score	Raw Score	Army Grade	Stand. Score	Raw Score	Army Grade	Stand. Score	Raw Score	Army Grade	Stand. Score
140	I	163	100	I	139	63	III	109	40	IV	89	10	V	59
139	I	162	99	I	138	62	III	109	39	IV	89	9	V	58
138	I	162	98	I	137	61	III	108	38	IV	88	8	V	57
137	I	161	97	I	136	60	III	108	37	IV	87	7	V	56
136	I	161	96	I	135	59	III	107	36	IV	86	6	V	54
135	I	160	95	I	134	58	III	106	35	IV	85	5	V	52
134	I	160	94	I	133	57	III	105	34	IV	83	4	V	50
133	I	159	93	I	132	56	III	104	33	IV	82	3	V	48
132	I	159	92	I	131	55	III	103	32	IV	81	2	V	46
131	I	158	91	I	130	54	III	102	31	IV	80	1	V	44
130	I	158				53	III	101	30	IV	79	0	V	42
129	I	157				52	III	100	29	IV	78			
128	I	157				51	III	99	28	IV	77			
127	I	156	90	II	129	50	III	99	27	IV	76			
126	I	156	89	II	129	49	III	98	26	IV	75			
125	I	155	88	II	128	48	III	97	25	IV	74			
124	I	155	87	II	128	47	III	96	24	IV	73			
123	I	154	86	II	127	46	III	95	23	IV	72			
122	I	154	85	II	127	45	III	94	22	IV	71			
121	I	153	84	II	126	44	III	93	21	IV	70			
120	I	153	83	II	125	43	III	92	20	IV	69			
119	I	152	82	II	124	42	III	91	19	IV	68			
118	I	152	81	II	124	41	III	90	18	IV	67			
117	I	151	80	II	123				17	IV	66			
116	I	151	79	II	122				16	IV	65			
115	I	150	78	II	121				15	IV	64			
114	I	150	77	II	120				14	IV	63			
113	I	149	76	II	120				13	IV	62			
112	I	149	75	II	119				12	IV	61			
111	I	148	74	II	119				11	IV	60			
110	I	147	73	II	118									
109	I	146	72	II	117									
108	I	145	71	II	116									
107	I	144	70	II	115									
106	I	143	69	II	114									
105	I	142	68	II	114									
104	I	141	67	II	113									
103	I	140	66	II	112									
102	I	140	65	II	111									
101	I	139	64	II	110									

Record the form of the test (c or d), the date, and the Army Grade and Standard Score on line 1 of space (17) on the Soldier's Qualification Card (Form 20).

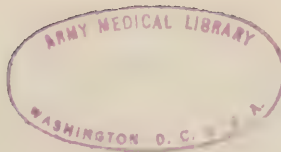
(17)		
TYPE	DATE	SCORE
K	10/10/41	II 126
2		

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WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST

1c



MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS BOOKLET
DON'T OPEN IT UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

UB

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1941

no.1c

DIRECTIONS

This is a test to find how quickly and correctly you can think. Some of the questions are easy. Others are hard. No one can get all the answers right in the time allowed. You are expected to do the very best you can.

After each question, you will find four answers. Only one of these is the right answer. The other three are wrong. You are to read the question carefully, then decide which of the four answers is the right one. When you are not sure which answer is right, make the *best guess you can*.

You have a special answer sheet for marking your answers. All answers go on that sheet. There is extra space there in the left-hand margin for any scratch work you wish to do, or you may use the back of the answer sheet. So *do not make marks of any kind on this test booklet*.

Here are some practice questions to show you how to mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. The men did not MALTREAT the prisoners.
(A)feed (B)abuse (C)enjoin (D)exercise.

The (B) answer is the right one, because the word "abuse" means practically the same thing as the word MALTREAT. For each question of this kind, you are to decide which of the four possible answers means *most nearly the same thing* as the capitalized word in the sentence.

Now look on your answer sheet. Notice that after the number 1, there are four pairs of dotted lines labeled A, B, C, and D. Blacken in neatly between the two dotted lines labeled B, since the (B) answer is the right one for question number 1. Do this now.

Here is the second question:

2. Smith ATTAINED the grade of sergeant.
(A)wanted (B)failed (C)kept (D)reached.

The (D) answer is the right one for this question, because the word "reached" most nearly means the same thing as ATTAINED. Notice that it is necessary to read all four choices. You are to choose the *best* answer, not just a possible answer. Since the (D) answer is the best one for question number 2, mark the dotted lines labeled D at the right of number 2 on the answer sheet.

Here is the third question:

3. The Army has increased in PERSONNEL.
(A)number of men (B)privacy (C)equipment (D)operating expenses.

The answer is (A), so mark the dotted lines labeled A at the right of number 3 on your answer sheet.

Don't turn the page until told to do so. Reread the questions and directions on this page while you are waiting.

Here are some arithmetic questions. You are to read each question carefully, then try to do the problem in your head. If you cannot do it in your head, you may use the margin of the answer sheet for scratch work.

Look at the fourth question:

4. Yesterday Company A received 102 letters. Today, the company received 120 letters in the first mail and 50 more in the second mail. How many letters were received altogether?
(A) 250 (B) 230 (C) 272 (D) 105.

For this question, the (C) answer is the right one, because 102 plus 120 plus 50 makes 272. So for question number 4 on the answer sheet, mark the pair of dotted lines labeled C.

Try the fifth question:

5. The scale on a map reads 1 inch=9 miles. How great a distance is represented by a line 7 inches long on the map?
(A) 63 miles (B) 16 miles (C) 70 miles (D) 17 miles.

The (A) answer is the right one, because $7 \times 9 = 63$. On the answer sheet, mark the dotted lines labeled A after question number 5.

In marking your answers on the answer sheet, *don't mark too lightly*. At the same time, don't mark too heavily, and try to keep your mark within the pair of dotted lines each time. Simply make a *definite* mark for each question.

You may erase your mark when you wish to change your answer to a question. Be sure to *erase thoroughly* when you do so. Then leave *only one definite mark* for each question.

Don't turn the page until told to do so. Reread the questions and directions on this page while you are waiting.

Here is another kind of problem. There are piles of boxes, and you are to count the boxes in each pile. In each pile, all the boxes have the same size and shape. But from one problem to another, the size and shape of the boxes may change.

Here is the sixth question :

6. How many boxes?

(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 1.

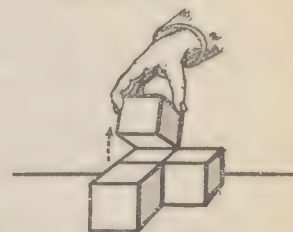
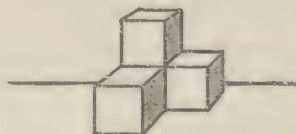


There are 3 boxes in the pile. So the (C) answer is the right one. On your answer sheet, mark the dotted lines labeled C after question number 6.

Look at the seventh question :

7. How many boxes?

(A) 4 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) 3.



The right answer is 4 boxes. Only 3 boxes show in the first picture. But the other picture shows that there is one more box which was covered up in the first picture. The hidden box has to be counted too, making 4 boxes altogether. So the (A) answer is the right one. Make the proper mark for question number 7 on your answer sheet. Notice that you do not write the answer to the question. You *choose* the right one from the four possible answers, then mark the answer sheet accordingly.

Here is the eighth problem :

8. How many boxes?

(A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 3.

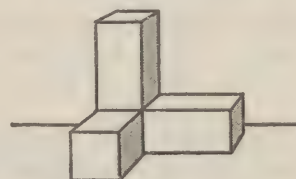


You can see that the right answer is 5 boxes. So the (B) answer is the right one. Make the proper mark for question number 8 on your answer sheet.

Work the next two problems by yourself. **DON'T FORGET TO COUNT THE BOXES WHICH ARE HIDDEN.** Also, remember that *in each pile, all of the boxes are the same size and shape.*

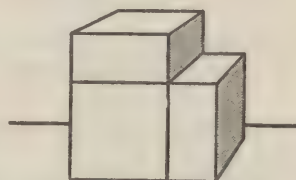
9. How many boxes?

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5.



10. How many boxes?

(A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 6.



Mark the right answers to questions 9 and 10 on your answer sheet.

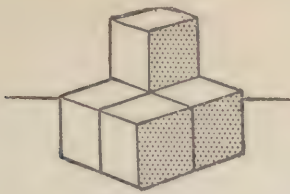
When you are told to turn this page, the next question will be number 11. Accordingly, you will mark the right answer for question number 11 on the answer sheet. Then try the rest of the questions in the order they come. Work as accurately and as rapidly as you possibly can. Remember to make the best guess you can when you are not sure about the right answer. Remember also to make *no marks of any kind on this booklet.*

Now go back over the questions and directions on this page.

Don't turn this page until you are told to do so.

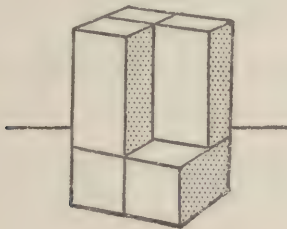
11. The organization of teams FOSTERS interest in games.
(A)spoils (B)changes (C)develops (D)stops.
12. The captain gave a VIVID description of the camp.
(A>true (B)clear (C)long (D)short.
13. The new bomb sight is very EFFECTIVE.
(A)important (B)desirable (C)successful (D)simple.
14. The men were ASSEMBLED in the mess hall.
(A)eating (B)billeted (C)playing (D)gathered.
15. The smaller gun was PREFERABLE.
(A)lighter (B)more desirable (C)older (D)more accurate.
16. The ADMINISTRATION of the camp is handled by officers.
(A)construction (B)action (C)service (D)management.
17. The company WITHSTOOD the rifle fire.
(A)retreated from (B)opposed successfully (C)advanced toward (D)was defeated by.
18. Big guns were UTILIZED in the attack.
(A)abandoned (B)useless (C)used (D)moved.
19. With which can Sergeant Jones buy the most?
(A)3 dimes and 2 nickels (B)5 dimes (C)1 quarter, 1 dime, and 4 nickels (D)3 dimes, 3 nickels, and 4 pennies.
20. How many cartridges does a private have if he has 41 cartridges and uses 2 dozen of them?
(A)21 (B)17 (C)65 (D)39.
21. Private Black had 26 cartridges, Private Green had 3 times as many as Black, and Private Brown had 19 less than Green. How many did Brown have?
(A)49 (B)51 (C)59 (D)69.
22. The cost to the Army of installing a new windowpane is 75 cents. If the glass costs 23 cents and the putty 2 cents, how much does the time and labor of the glazier cost?
(A)35 cents (B)50 cents (C)40 cents (D)25 cents.
23. Private Billings bought some books for \$9. He sold them to his bunkmates for \$10, making \$0.25 on each book. How many books were there?
(A)4 (B)6 (C)8 (D)10.
24. Company A has 54 trucks in active service. Company B has only $\frac{1}{6}$ as many, and one of these is broken down. How many trucks in active service has Company B?
(A)5 (B)6 (C)8 (D)9.
25. If there are 20 cans of beans to a case, and a case costs \$1.50, what is the price per can?
(A) $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents (B) $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents (C) $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents (D) $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents.
26. What is the average number of rounds of ammunition fired per day if a machine gunner fires 231 rounds in 7 days?
(A)37 (B)66 (C)33 (D)1,617.

27. How many boxes?



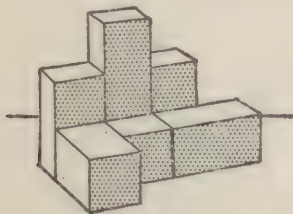
(A)5 (B)4 (C)3 (D)6.

28. How many boxes?



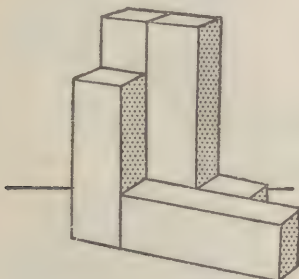
(A)4 (B)5 (C)6 (D)8.

29. How many boxes?



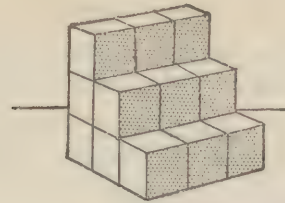
(A)5 (B)6 (C)8 (D)10.

30. How many boxes?



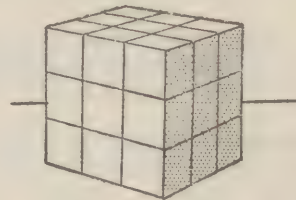
(A)6 (B)3 (C)4 (D)5.

31. How many boxes?



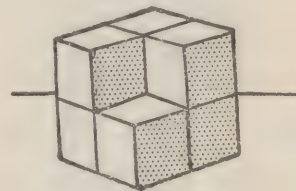
(A)15 (B)17 (C)20 (D)18.

32. How many boxes?



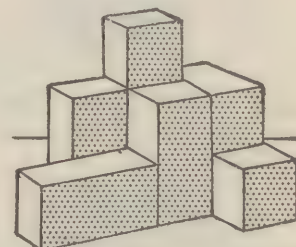
(A)9 (B)27 (C)18 (D)36.

33. How many boxes?



(A)5 (B)7 (C)6 (D)8.

34. How many boxes?

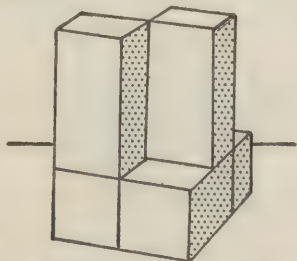


(A)5 (B)7 (C)9 (D)11.

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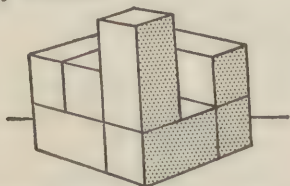
35. One man can IMPAIR the work of a whole squad.
(A)spoil (B)repair (C)replace (D)improve.
36. EMPLACEMENTS for the guns were provided.
(A)foundations (B)wheels (C)extra parts (D)trucks.
37. The trucks VEERED to the south.
(A)drove (B)turned (C)climbed (D)faced.
38. The soldier's HABILIMENTS were in good order.
(A)papers (B)letters (C)books (D)clothes.
39. The TERRAIN was flat.
(A)ground (B)river bed (C)terrace (D)base.
40. The tank's speed EXCEEDED 30 miles an hour.
(A)was more than (B)equalled (C)almost reached (D)was less than.
41. If there are 24 cans of peaches to a case, and a case costs \$2.64, what is the price per can?
(A)10 cents (B)11 cents (C)12 cents (D)13 cents.
42. How many cartridges does a rifleman have in each pile if he sorts 228 cartridges into 3 equal piles?
(A)76 (B)57 (C)684 (D)77.
43. Private A spends 45 cents a day at the canteen. Private B spends 38 cents a day at the canteen. How much more does A spend than B in a 7-day week?
(A)35 cents (B)42 cents (C)49 cents (D)56 cents.
44. An airplane was assessed at \$4,800. The rate of taxation was \$3 per \$800. How much were the taxes on the airplane?
(A)\$18 (B)\$17 (C)\$16 (D)\$20.
45. The perimeter of the square barracks is 140 feet. What is the length of each side?
(A)25 feet (B)15 feet (C)45 feet (D)35 feet.
46. How many cubic feet of gunpowder will fill a bin 11 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 6 feet high?
(A)231 (B)83 (C)462 (D)662.

47. How many boxes?



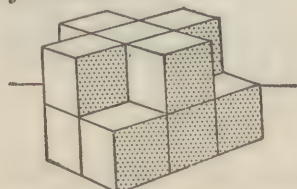
(A)4 (B)5 (C)6 (D)7.

48. How many boxes?



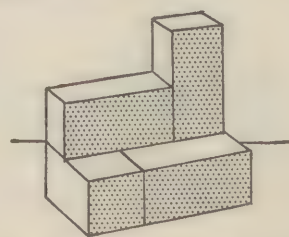
(A)4 (B)10 (C)6 (D)8.

49. How many boxes?



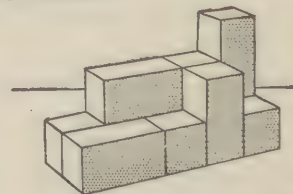
(A)7 (B)10 (C)14 (D)12.

50. How many boxes?



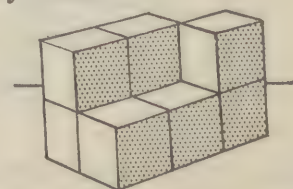
(A)4 (B)3 (C)6 (D)5.

51. How many boxes?



(A)8 (B)9 (C)10 (D)11.

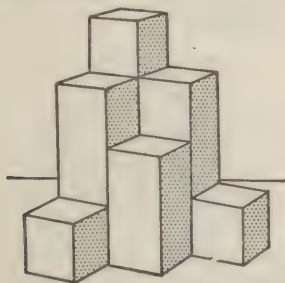
52. How many boxes?



(A)7 (B)6 (C)8 (D)9.

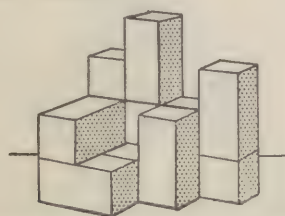
53. The fortress was ACCESSIBLE.
(A)formidable (B)approachable (C)defensible (D)blockaded.
54. A good soldier is one without excessive EGOTISM.
(A)weight (B)stature (C)stupidity (D)conceit.
55. A DETONATION was heard.
(A)crash (B)voice (C)explosion (D)wail.
56. The man was MANACLED and taken to the guardhouse.
(A)captured (B)questioned (C)handcuffed (D)rebuked.
57. He was UNWAVERING in his loyalty.
(A)fickle (B)mistaken (C)steadfast (D)correct.
58. It was the officer's PREROGATIVE to give orders.
(A)right (B)task (C)characteristic (D)habit.
59. The first regiment of Cavalry had 120 horses. The second regiment had only 70 percent as many. How many horses did the second regiment have?
(A)96 (B)84 (C)75 (D)115.
60. Private Jones spent $\frac{1}{2}$ of his allowance on stationery, $\frac{1}{8}$ on tobacco, and $\frac{1}{4}$ on recreation. He still had \$6 left. How much did he have originally?
(A)\$48 (B)\$54 (C)\$64 (D)\$72.
61. If 60 automatic rifles cost the same as 2 machine guns, how many automatic rifles can be bought for the price of 5 machine guns?
(A)300 (B)180 (C)150 (D)120.
62. How many cubic feet of earth must be removed to form a trench 6 feet deep, 5 feet wide, and 200 feet long?
(A)3,000 (B)6,000 (C)9,000 (D)12,000.
63. If a tank goes 150 feet in 10 seconds, how many feet does it go in $\frac{1}{5}$ of a second?
(A)3 (B)5 (C)6 (D)10.
64. If the concrete curbing and gutter on a street cost \$0.65 per running foot, what is the cost for the curbing and gutter on both sides of a road 500 feet long through a camp?
(A)\$775 (B)\$325 (C)\$650 (D)\$690.

65. How many boxes?



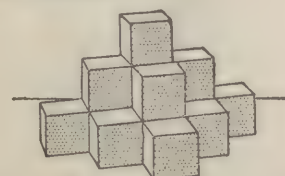
(A)7 (B)6 (C)5 (D)4.

66. How many boxes?



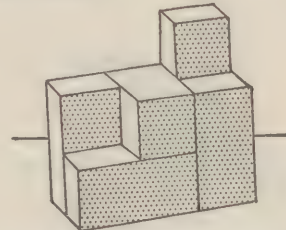
(A)12 (B)7 (C)9 (D)10.

67. How many boxes?



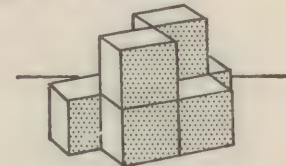
(A)11 (B)9 (C)15 (D)14.

68. How many boxes?



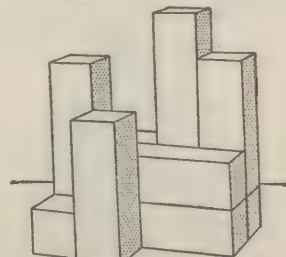
(A)5 (B)8 (C)6 (D)7.

69. How many boxes?



(A)4 (B)5 (C)6 (D)7.

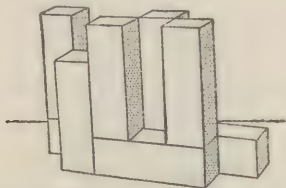
70. How many boxes?



(A)8 (B)10 (C)9 (D)11.

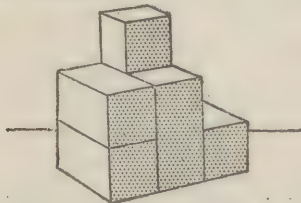
71. The scout CACHED some food before he left.
(A) ate (B) took (C) cooked (D) hid.
72. VISUAL defects are not common among soldiers.
(A) hearing (B) observable (C) seeing (D) speech.
73. His high IDEALS made his friends like him.
(A) standards (B) skills (C) hopes (D) thoughts.
74. The bravery of every soldier was MANIFEST.
(A) wise (B) evident (C) rewarded (D) fierce.
75. Smith received a COMMENDATION for his marksmanship.
(A) compliment (B) reproof (C) punishment (D) grade.
76. The walls of the barracks were CALCIMINED.
(A) whitewashed (B) painted (C) weather stripped (D) strengthened.
77. A commission house which had already supplied 2,000 barrels of apples to a cantonment delivered the remainder of its stock to 30 mess halls. Of this remainder each mess hall received 50 barrels. What was the total number of barrels supplied?
(A) 1,500 (B) 3,500 (C) 6,500 (D) 10,000.
78. If a circle has 360 degrees, how many degrees of a circle graph would you shade to show that 20 percent of the men in the Army are officers?
(A) 20 (B) 30 (C) 36 (D) 72.
79. A car which two officers bought cost \$350. Officer A paid $\frac{3}{7}$ of the amount. How much did Officer B pay?
(A) \$150 (B) \$200 (C) \$300 (D) \$250.
80. A scout car goes 40 miles per hour on paved roads, and 25 miles per hour cross-country. How long will it take to cover 200 miles if $\frac{1}{4}$ of the way is cross-country?
(A) 2 hours (B) $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours (C) $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours (D) 9 hours.
81. If a strip of cloth 30 inches long will shrink to 28 inches when washed, how many inches long will a 75-inch strip be after shrinking?
(A) 70 (B) 71 (C) 72 (D) 73.
82. From four gun squads of 16 men each, $\frac{5}{8}$ of the men in one squad are released, as are $\frac{1}{2}$ of a second squad, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a third squad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the remaining squad. What fraction of the total number of men have been released?
(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{47}{64}$ (C) $\frac{17}{32}$ (D) $\frac{3}{8}$.

83. How many boxes?



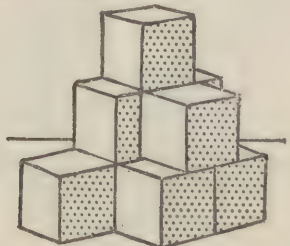
(A) 9 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8.

84. How many boxes?



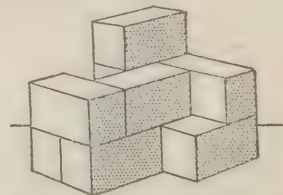
(A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 7.

85. How many boxes?



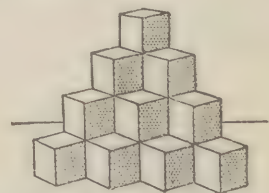
(A) 7 (B) 8 (C) 9 (D) 10.

86. How many boxes?



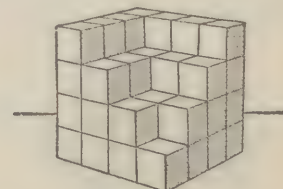
(A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 6.

87. How many boxes?



(A) 20 (B) 15 (C) 25 (D) 10.

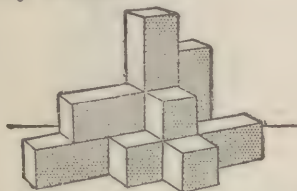
88. How many boxes?



(A) 50 (B) 42 (C) 48 (D) 54.

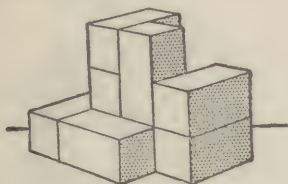
89. The soldier was **INHERENTLY** suited to his duties.
(A) naturally (B) certainly (C) completely (D) externally.
90. The **IMPACT** of the bomb broke many windows.
(A) fragments (B) noise (C) striking (D) weight.
91. The duty was **PRIMARILY** a military one.
(A) chiefly (B) only (C) definitely (D) usually.
92. His **ATTAINMENTS** as a gunner were well known.
(A) duties (B) accomplishments (C) experiences (D) lessons.
93. His job was to **SYNCHRONIZE** the firing of the guns.
(A) count (B) coordinate (C) order (D) simplify.
94. The camp **ABUTS ON** the highway.
(A) opens on (B) borders on (C) ends on (D) is seen from.
95. At a certain Army post there are 2,160 men. Of these men $\frac{1}{2}$ are in the Engineer School, $\frac{1}{3}$ in the Chemical Warfare School, $\frac{1}{6}$ in the Quartermaster School, and the rest in the Infantry School. How many men are there in the Infantry School?
(A) 160 (B) 180 (C) 120 (D) 240.
96. If a scout car goes 300 feet in 15 seconds, how many feet does it go in $\frac{1}{5}$ of a second?
(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 10.
97. In a certain Army post there are 10,000 men, 8 percent of whom are commissioned officers. Of the commissioned officers, 60 percent are regular officers, the rest reserve officers. How many reserve officers are there in the post?
(A) 600 (B) 480 (C) 320 (D) 400.
98. How much would you have left if from 11 yards 2 feet 9 inches you took away 7 yards 2 feet 11 inches?
(A) 3 yards 2 inches (B) 4 yards 2 inches (C) 3 yards 2 feet 10 inches (D) 4 yards 4 feet 2 inches.
99. If a replacement center is 20 percent full and is accommodating 2,500 men, how many men can be accommodated when it is filled to capacity?
(A) 125,500 (B) 12,500 (C) 50,000 (D) 10,000.
100. At a certain Army post there are 1,500 men. Of these 400 are in the Engineer School, 400 in the Chemical Warfare School, and 250 in the Quartermaster School. The rest of the men are in the Infantry School. What fraction of the men is in the Infantry School?
(A) $\frac{1}{6}$ (B) $\frac{2}{9}$ (C) $\frac{3}{10}$ (D) $\frac{1}{3}$.

101. How many boxes?



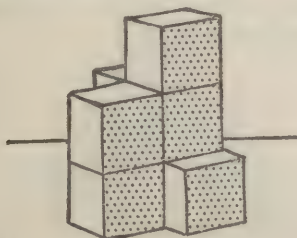
(A) 9 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 6.

102. How many boxes?



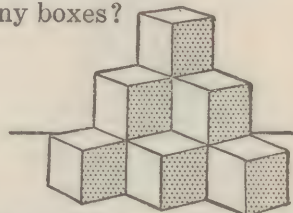
(A) 9 (B) 5 (C) 10 (D) 7.

103. How many boxes?



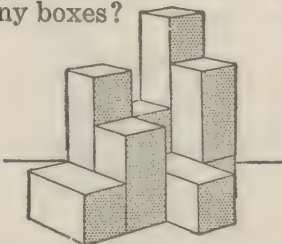
(A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 5 (D) 7.

104. How many boxes?



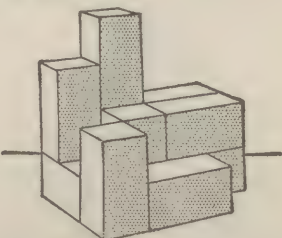
(A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 6 (D) 12.

105. How many boxes?



(A) 7 (B) 8 (C) 9 (D) 6.

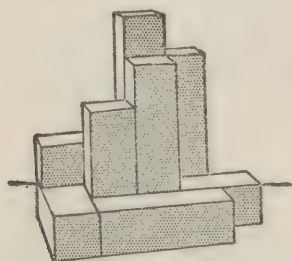
106. How many boxes?



(A) 11 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 12.

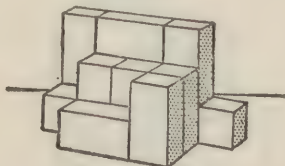
107. The weight of the gun RESTRICTS its use.
(A)limits (B)allows (C)eliminates (D)insures.
108. The officer was well known for his successful PROGNOSTICATIONS.
(A)lies (B)attacks (C)predictions (D)deeds.
109. Private Smith's reputation was VINDICATED.
(A)doubted (B)cleared (C)known (D)lost.
110. Private Jones found Army life ABSORBING.
(A)engrossing (B)boring (C)different (D)stimulating.
111. The tactics of the troops were DECEPTIVE.
(A)delusive (B)speedy (C)invisible (D)fatiguing.
112. The original message from the signalman was FALLACIOUS.
(A)faltering (B)stopped (C>false (D)misunderstood.
113. A truck goes 6 miles per hour when traveling uphill, and 27 miles per hour when going downhill.
How long will it take to go 90 miles if $\frac{2}{5}$ of the way is uphill?
(A) $5\frac{2}{3}$ hours (B)8 hours (C) $8\frac{1}{4}$ hours (D) $10\frac{1}{3}$ hours.
114. A soldier spent $\frac{1}{10}$ of his money for cigarettes and 5 times as much for postage stamps. He then had \$0.52 left. How much money did he have originally?
(A)\$1.30 (B)\$1.40 (C)\$1.50 (D)\$1.60.
115. A barracks room 20 feet by 17 feet has a rug 15 feet by 10 feet. The space around the rug has an area of how many square feet?
(A)150 (B)135 (C)190 (D)199.
116. If it takes 12 men 5 hours to dig a trench, how many men are needed to dig it in 2 hours?
(A)20 (B)24 (C)26 (D)30.
117. An armored car travels at the rate of 50 miles per hour on paved roads. It takes 4 hours to make a trip of 150 miles, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which was on paved roads and the rest on unpaved roads. How fast (miles per hour) did the car travel on unpaved roads?
(A) $12\frac{1}{2}$ (B)25 (C)30 (D) $37\frac{1}{2}$.
118. In digging a trench 800 yards long, two crews of workers started at opposite ends and worked toward the center. When the trench was completed, one of the crews had dug only $\frac{7}{9}$ as much as the other. How much of the trench was dug by the faster crew?
(A)350 yards (B)375 yards (C)410 yards (D)450 yards.

119. How many boxes?



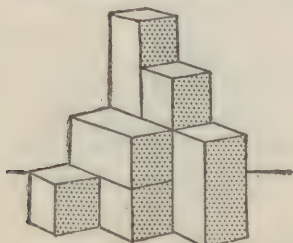
(A)8 (B)9 (C)6 (D)11.

120. How many boxes?



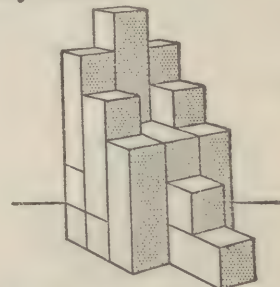
(A)9 (B)10 (C)12 (D)13.

121. How many boxes?



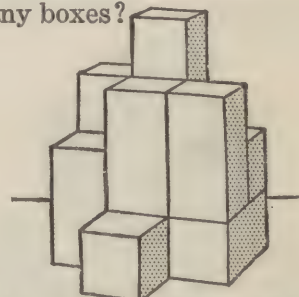
(A)6 (B)8 (C)7 (D)9.

122. How many boxes?



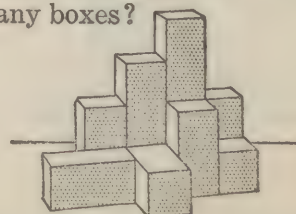
(A)14 (B)12 (C)13 (D)10.

123. How many boxes?



(A)8 (B)10 (C)9 (D)11.

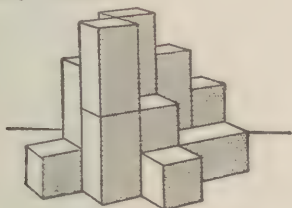
124. How many boxes?



(A)9 (B)8 (C)10 (D)11.

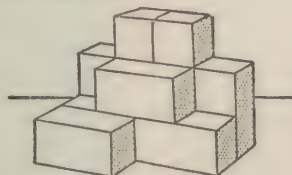
125. The platoon was DEPLOYED.
(A) in single file (B) under cover (C) at work (D) spread out.
126. There was a sudden CESSATION of firing.
(A) stopping (B) renewal (C) burst (D) decrease.
127. The sergeant had a STENTORIAN voice.
(A) low (B) gruff (C) loud (D) tenor.
128. Bad weather AFFECTS airplane speeds.
(A) reduces (B) increases (C) causes (D) influences.
129. The officer ABROGATED the order.
(A) repeated (B) revoked (C) issued (D) explained.
130. The scouts found a WEIR across the stream.
(A) bridge (B) dam (C) pontoon (D) ford.
131. A staff sergeant is instructed to travel from A to B, a distance of 450 miles. He goes by railroad for $\frac{3}{5}$ of the way at an average speed of 50 miles per hour. The rest of the trip he goes by automobile at 30 miles per hour. Allowing 6 minutes for the transfer, how long did the trip take?
(A) $11\frac{1}{5}$ hours (B) $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours (C) $12\frac{3}{5}$ hours (D) $12\frac{7}{10}$ hours.
132. How many minutes will it take to fill a tank by three pipes running simultaneously if each pipe running alone can fill the tank in 30 minutes, 45 minutes, and 90 minutes respectively?
(A) 4 (B) $6\frac{2}{3}$ (C) 15 (D) 30.
133. What will be the length of a camouflage area which is to cover 50,000 square feet of ground and is to be 5 times as long as it is wide?
(A) 400 feet (B) 500 feet (C) 600 feet (D) 5,000 feet.
134. If a Cavalry post has enough oats to last 45 horses 144 days, how many days will the oats last 20 horses?
(A) 324 (B) 208 (C) 479 (D) 300.
135. Camp A has 3 times as many men as Camp B. Camp C has 5 times as many men as Camp B. Camp C has how many times as many men as Camp A?
(A) $\frac{3}{5}$ (B) $1\frac{2}{3}$ (C) 8 (D) 15.
136. It takes 8 minutes for a tractor to travel 1 mile. The average speed of a motorcycle is 4 times that of a tractor. What is the speed of the motorcycle in miles per hour?
(A) 22 (B) 30 (C) 32 (D) 40.

137. How many boxes?



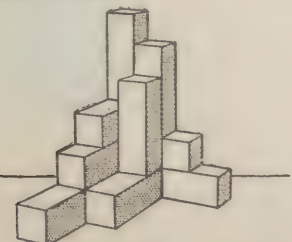
- (A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 11 (D) 13.

138. How many boxes?



- (A) 9 (B) 7 (C) 10 (D) 8.

139. How many boxes?



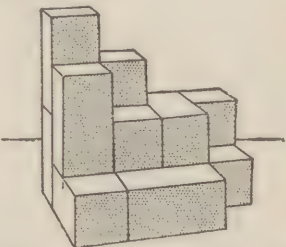
- (A) 9 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 12.

140. How many boxes?



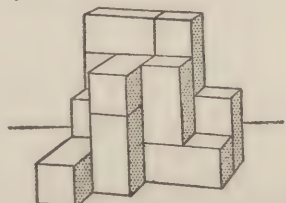
- (A) 9 (B) 12 (C) 11 (D) 10.

141. How many boxes?



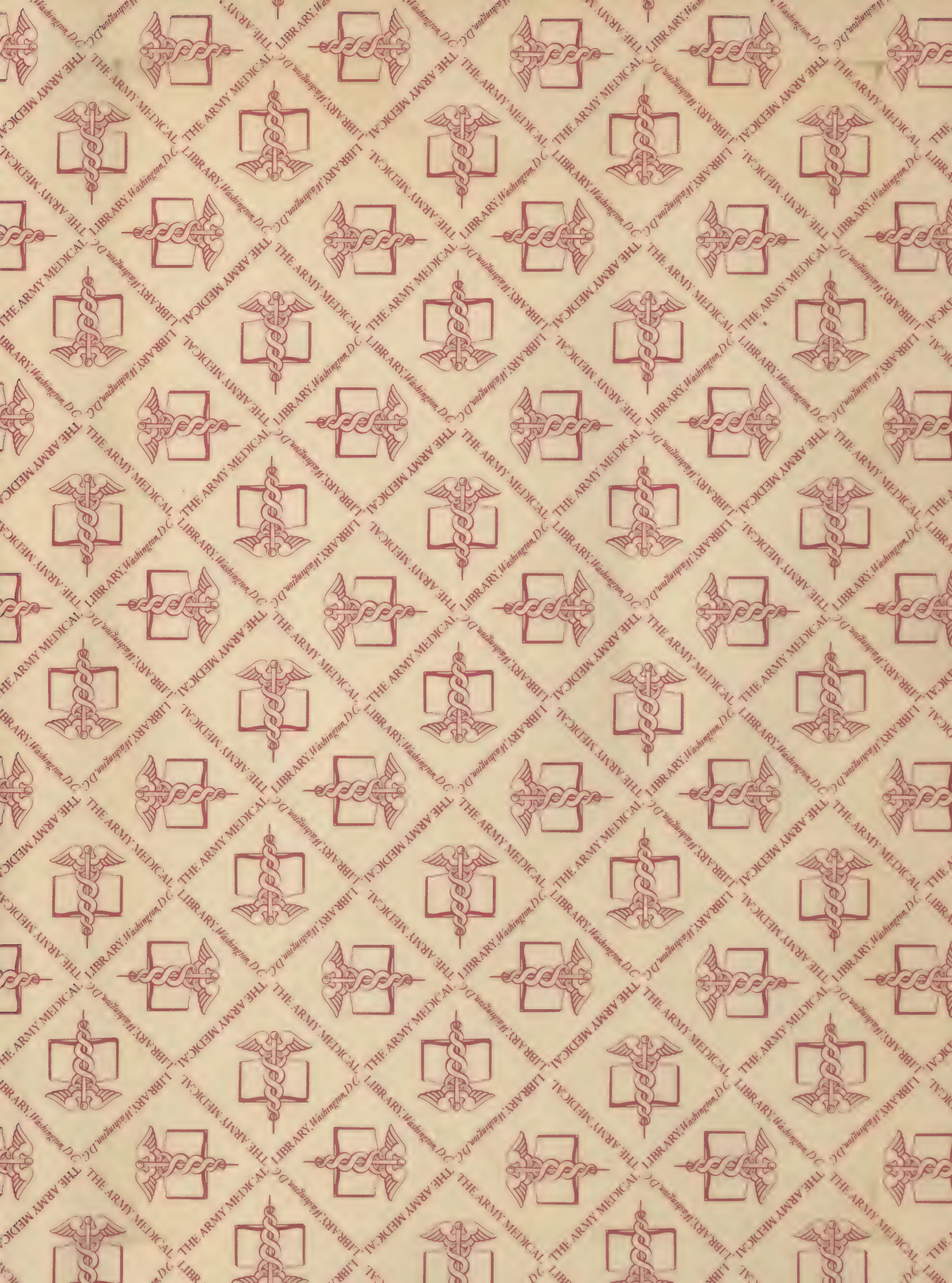
- (A) 10 (B) 11 (C) 12 (D) 13.

142. How many boxes?



- (A) 10 (B) 11 (C) 13 (D) 14.

143. The officer INSTILLED confidence.
(A)needed (B)developed (C)imparted (D)possessed.
144. A HALCYON atmosphere pervaded the camp.
(A)riotous (B)quiet (C)stormy (D)happy.
145. He had A SUPERFICIAL knowledge of regulations.
(A)an excellent (B)a broad (C)a superior (D)a shallow.
146. Camp A has twice as many men as Camp B, and Camp C has 7 times as many men as Camp B.
Camp A has how many times as many men as Camp C?
(A) $\frac{2}{7}$ (B) $3\frac{1}{2}$ (C)5 (D)14.
147. The sum of three angles of a triangle is 180 degrees. The angles are to each other as 1:3:5. What is the largest angle of the triangle?
(A) 80° (B) 90° (C) 100° (D) 120° .
148. In a regiment of 1,800 men there are 144 corporals. If it is desired that 1 man in every 10 have the rank of corporal, what percentage of the regiment must be promoted to fill the vacancies?
(A)2.3 (B)3.6 (C)4 (D)2.
149. What is the area in square inches of a certain target, rectangular in shape, which is 8 inches long and has a diagonal of 10 inches?
(A)16 (B)40 (C)48 (D)80.
150. The clerk at headquarters can type 60 words a minute. How long will it take him to type 10 letters, 5 of which consist of 480 words each, the other 5 of 600 words each?
(A)50 minutes (B)1 hour 20 minutes (C)1 hour 30 minutes (D)2 hours 15 minutes.



TEST GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST 1C & 1D

KEY

RIGHTS

[illegible]

NAME: LAST FIRST MIDDLE ARMY SERIAL No. DATE: AGE: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 HIGHEST GRADE REACHED IN SCHOOL: HOME STATE: AGE UPON LEAVING SCHOOL: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150



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